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N. E. FARMER.

OF DEEP PLOWING.

Deep plowing differs from ordinary and subsoil plowing in this—that its special object is to bring to the surface and to mix with the upper soil a portion of that which has lain long at a considerable depth, and has been more or less undisturbed.

The benefit of such an admixture of fresh soil is in many localities undoubted, while in others the practical farmer is decidedly opposed to it. On what principle does its beneficial action depend, and in what circumstances is it likely to be attended with disadvantage?

1. It is known that when a heavy shower of rain falls, it sinks into the soil, and carries down with it such readily soluble substances as it meets with on the surface. But other substances, also, which are more sparingly soluble, slowly and gradually find their way into the subsoil, and there more or less permanently remain. Among these may be reckoned gypsum, and especially those silicates of potash and soda, so useful to grain-bearing plants. Such substances as these naturally accumulate beyond the reach of the ordinary plow. Insoluble substances likewise slowly sink. This is well known to be the case with lime, when laid upon or plowed into land. So it is with clay, when mixed with a surface soil of sand or peat. They all descend till they get beyond the reach of the common plow. Thus it happens that after the surface soil becomes exhausted of one or other of those inorganic compounds which the crops require, an ample supply of it may still be present in the subsoil, though, until turned up, unavailable for the promotion of vegetable growth.

There can be little question, I think, that the greater success which attends the introduction of new implements in the hands of better instructed men, upon farms long held in arable culture, is to be ascribed in part to this cause. One tenant, during a long lease, has been in the habit of plowing to a depth of three, or at most, perhaps, four inches—and from this surface the crops he has planted have derived their chief supplies of inorganic food. He has limed his land in the customary manner, and has laid upon it all the manure he could raise, but his crops have been usually indifferent, and he considers the land of comparatively little value. But another tenant comes, and with better implements turns up the land to a depth of 7 or 8 inches. He thus brings to the surface the lime and the accumulated manures which have *naturally* sunk, and which his predecessor had permitted year after year to bury themselves in his subsoil. He thus has a new, often a rich, and almost always a virgin soil to work upon—one which from being long buried, may require a winter's exposure and mellowing in the air, but which in most cases is sure to repay him for any extra cost.

Again, it is known that some districts, for reasons perhaps not well understood, are more infested than others with insects that attack the corn or other crops. These insects, their eggs, or their larvæ, generally bury themselves in the undisturbed soil, immediately beyond the ordinary reach of the plow. If they remain wholly undisturbed during the preparation of the soil, some species remain in a dormant state, and the subsequent crop may in a great measure escape. Plow the land deeper than usual, and you bring them all to the surface. Do this in the autumn, and leave your land unsown, and the frost of winter may kill the greater part, so that the crops may thereafter grow in safety. But let this deep plowing be done in the spring, and you bring all these insects within the reach of the early sun, and thus call them to life in such numbers as almost to ensure the destruction of your coming crop.

Improvement of the Soil by Mixing.

There are some soils so obviously defective in constitution, that the most common observer can at once pronounce them likely to be improved by mechanical admixtures of various kinds. Thus peaty soils abound too much in vegetable matter; a mixture of earthy substances, therefore, of almost any common kind, is readily indicated as a means of improvement. In like manner we naturally impart consistence to a sandy soil by an admixture of clay, and openness and porosity to stiff clays by the addition of sand.

The first and obvious effect of such additions is to alter the physical qualities of the soil—to consolidate the peats and sands, and to loosen the clays. But the fertility of a soil, or its power of producing a profitable return of this or that crop, depends in the first place on its chemical constitution. It must contain in sufficient abundance all the inorganic substances which that crop requires for its daily food. Where this is already the case, as in a rich stiff clay, a decided improvement may be produced by an admixture with silicious sand, which merely separates the particles mechanically, and renders the whole more porous. But let the clay be deficient in some necessary constituent of a fertile soil, and such an addition of siliceous sand would not produce by any means an equal benefit. It may be proper to add this sand with the view of producing the mere physical alteration, but we must add some other substance also, for the purpose of producing the necessary chemical change.

The good effects which almost invariably follow from the addition of clay to peaty or sandy soils, are due to the production at one and the same time, of a physical and a chemical change. They are not only rendered firmer or more solid by the admixture of clay, but they derive from this clay at the same time, some of those mineral substances which they previously contained in less abundance.

The addition of marl to the land acts often in a similar two-fold capacity. It renders clay lands more open and friable, and to all soils brings an addition of carbonate, and generally of phosphate of lime, both of which are proved by experience to be not only very influential, but to be absolutely necessary to healthy vegetation.

That much benefit to the land would in many instances accrue from such simple admixtures as those above adverted to, where the means are available, will be readily granted. The only question on the subject that ought to arise in the mind of a prudent man, is that which is connected with the economy of the case. Is this the most profitable way in which I can spend my money? Can I employ the spare labor of my men and horses in any other way which will yield me a larger return? It is obvious that the answer to these questions will be modified by the circumstances of the district in which he lives. It may be more profitable to drain—or labor may be in great request and at a high premium—or a larger return may be obtained by the investment of money in purchasing new than in improving old lands.

Salt as a Manure.

We know that plants require for their sustenance and growth, a certain supply of each of the constituents of common salt, which supply, in general, they must obtain from the soil. If the soil in any field contain naturally a sufficient quantity of common salt, or of chlorine and soda in any other state of combination, it will be unnecessary to add this substance; or if added, it will produce no beneficial effect. If, on the other hand, the soil contain little, and has no natural source of supply, the addition of salt may cause a considerable increase in the crop.

Now there are certain localities in which we can say beforehand that common salt is likely to be abundant in the soil. Such are the lands that lie along the sea-coast, or which are exposed to the action of prevailing sea winds. Over such districts the spray of the sea is constantly borne by the winds and strewed upon the land, or is lifted high in the air, from which it descends afterwards in the rains. This consideration, therefore, affords us the important practical rule in regard to the application of common salt—that it is most likely to be beneficial in spots which are remote from the sea or are sheltered from the prevailing sea winds.

This consideration, it may be hoped, will induce many practical men to proceed with more confidence in making trial of its effects on inland situations.

But some plants are more likely to be benefited by the application of common salt than others. Observations are still wanting to show which of our cultivated crops is most favored by common salt. Some crops may delight more in salt than others; and if we consider how much alkaline matter is contained in the tops and bulbs of the potato and turnip, we are almost justified in concluding that generally common salt will benefit green crops more than crops of grain, and that it will promote more the developement of the leaf and stem than the filling of the ear. If this be so, we can readily understand how a soil may already contain abundance of salt to supply with ease the wants of one crop, and yet too little to meet the demands of another crop.—*Johnston's Lectures on the Application of Chemistry to Agriculture.*

INDIAN CORN.

The great crop of the United States, whether we look at quantity or value, is unquestionably our corn crop. Four hundred and fifty millions of bushels in 1840, and probably five hundred millions in 1842, show the importance of this grain to us. And yet the quantity now grown is nothing, a mere drop in the bucket, compared with what we might do, should circumstances render it advisable to increase the production to an extent that might easily be reached on the present cultivated lands of the Union. In order to show at a glance what might be done, we have taken the pains to collect a few instances of good crops that have been grown among us, and would remark that on a very large portion of our soils, in favorable seasons, and with the cultivation corn should receive, crops like the ones named may be as well grown as inferior ones. It is true, we now and then meet with a farmer or writer, who asserts that no man ever saw 75 bushels of corn grow on an acre, and that the farmer should be contented with 25; but the only emotions excited by such, are contempt for the ignorant confidence shown, and pity that in this country men should be found so far behind the times.

Name and place of cultivator.	*Bush. per acre.*
R. H. Rose, Silver Lake, Pa.,	136
John Stevens, Hoboken, N. J.,	118
J. & M. Pratt, Madison, N. Y.,	172 1-2
" " "	170
Samuel Chidsey, Cayuga, N. Y.,	132
Earl Stimson, Saratoga, N. Y.,	112
Wm. M'Clure, Alleghany co. Pa.,	129
Joseph Evans, Washington co. Pa.,	136
B. Bartlett, Eaton, N. Y.,	174
T. & H. Little, Newburyport, Mass.,	116
" " "	115
Mr Wilmarth, Taunton, Mass.,	142
Charles Bugbee, Palmer, Mass.,	108
Benj. Butler, Chenango, N. Y.,	140
"Old Farmer," Rhode Island,	103
Asahel Renick, Pickaway co. Ohio,	140
S. Lathrop, W. Springfield, Mass.,	100
P. Reybold, Newcastle, Del. (av. of 22 acr.)	100 5-7
R. H. Shelton, Cayuga, co. N. Y.,	108
E. Humphreys, Caledonia, N. Y.,	110
R. Lamprey, Moultonborough, N. H.	131
Mr Brown, Strafford, N. H.,	116
P. P. Pilsbury, Tuftonborough, N. H.	130
J. F. Osborn, Cayuga co. N. Y.	144
J. Sherman, " "	121
" " "	112
Mr Ellsworth, Conn.	120
G. W. Williams, Bourbon co. Ky.	158
W. Ingalls, Oswego co. N. Y.	120
J. Myers, Canton, Ohio,	193
W. Ingalls, Oswego co. N. Y.	154
B. Bradley, Bloomfield, N. Y.	116
Samuel Phelps, Cayuga, N. Y.	122
Wm. Ingell, Oswego, N. Y.	113
W. Wilcox, Saratoga, N. Y.	132

The number of such crops, where the product exceeded 100 bushels per acre, might be extended to a great length from the list in our possession, but the above is sufficient. Still we imagine some farmers will say, (some have said so,) that the man who puts manure and labor enough on an acre to get 100 bushels of corn, is a loser. We would ask *how?* A man may cultivate an acre of corn and get 30 bushels an acre, and he will be a loser. But it is scarcely possible when the product is 100. In such a case, all over 50 bushels may be considered profit. In addition to this, his acre of land is placed in a condition to produce more good crops, and the additional amount of these is to be added to the list of profits. The man who has brought 30 acres of land to such a state that it will produce 100 bushels of corn per acre, is far better off than the one who has 100 acres, yielding only 25 bushels per acre; and of this fact we are happy to find many of our farmers are beginning to be well convinced. It is unnecessary to say the remarks we have made respecting corn, are equally applicable to any other grain or grass, and that the grand secret of success is to cultivate no more land than you can make rich.—*Alb. Cult.*

ADVANTAGE OF USING LIME IN FORM OF COMPOST.

As there are many cases in which lime ought to be applied unmixed and in the caustic state, so there are others in which it is best and most beneficially laid on the land in a mild state and in the form of compost.

1. When lime is required only in small quantities, it can be more evenly spread when previously well mixed with from three to eight times its bulk of soil.

2. On light, sandy, and gravelly soils, when of a dry character, unmixed lime will bring up much cow-wheat *(melampyrum)* and red poppy. If they are moist soils, or if rainy weather ensue, the lime is apt to run into mortar, and thus to form either an impervious subsoil, or lumps of a hard conglomerate, which are brought up by the plow, but do not readily yield their lime to the soil. These bad consequences are all avoided by adding the lime in the form of compost.

3. Applied to grass lands—except the soil be stiff clay, or much coarse grass is to be extirpated, it is generally better and safer to apply it in the compost form. The action of the lime on the tender herbage is by this means moderated, and its exhausting effect lessened upon soils which contain little vegetable matter.

4. In the compost form the same quantity of lime acts more immediately. While lying in a state of mixture, those chemical changes which lime either induces or promotes have already, to a certain extent, taken place, and thus the sensible effect of the lime becomes apparent in a shorter time after it has been laid upon the land.

5. This is still more distinctly the case when, besides earthy matter, decayed vegetable substances, ditch scourings, and other refuse, are mixed with the lime. The experience of every practical man has long proved how very much more enriching such composts are, and more obvious in their effects upon the soil, than the simple application of lime alone.

6. It is stated as the result of extended trial in Flanders and in parts of France, that a much smaller quantity of lime laid on in this form will produce an equal effect. For this, one cause may be, that the rains are prevented from acting on the mass of compost as they would do upon the open soil—in washing out either the lime itself or the saline substances which are produced during its contact with the earthy and vegetable matter with which it is mixed.

7. The older the compost the more fertilizing is its action. This fact is of the same kind with that generally admitted in respect to the action of marls and unmixed lime—that it is more sensible in the second year or in the second rotation, than in the first.

In conclusion, it may be stated that this form of application is especially adapted to the lightest and driest soils, and to such as are poorest in vegetable matter.—*Johnston's Lectures.*

SEA-WEED AS A MANURE.

Among green manures of great value is the sea-weed or sea-ware of our coasts. The marine plants of which it is composed, differ from the green vegetables grown upon land in—

1. The greater rapidity with which they undergo decay. When laid as top-dressing upon the land, they melt down, as it were, and in a short time almost entirely disappear. Mixed with soil into a compost or with quick lime, they speedily crumble down into a black earth, in which little or no trace of the plant can be perceived.

2. By the greater proportion of saline or other inorganic matter which these plants, in their dry state, contain. It is these substances which are obtained in the form of kelp when dry sea-weeds are burned in the air.

The ash from 1000 lbs. of kelp, according to Fagerstrom, consists of—

Gypsum,	63.4 lbs.
Carbonate of lime,	34.1 "
Iodide of sodium,	2.7 "
Other salts of soda,	29.9 "
Silica, oxide of iron, and earthy phosphates,	31.1 "
	161.2

This ash contains less potash, but more soda and gypsum, than the grasses, and hence may be expected to exercise a somewhat different influence upon vegetation, from other green manures.

It is of importance to bear in mind that the saline and other inorganic matters which are contained in the sea-weed we lay upon our fields, form a *positive addition* to the land. If we plow in a green crop where it grew, we restore to the soil the same saline matter only which the plants have taken from it, while the addition of sea-weed imparts to the soil an entirely new supply.

In the Western Isles, sea-weed is extensively collected and employed as a manure—and on the north-east coast of Ireland, the farming fishermen go out in their boats and hook it up from considerable depths in the sea.

It is applied either immediately as a top-dressing, especially to grass lands—or it is previously made into a compost with earth, with lime, or with shell-sand. Thus mixed with lime, it has been used with advantage as a top-dressing for the young wheat crop; and with shell-sand it is the general manure for the potato crop among the Western islanders. It may also be mixed with farm-yard manure or even with peat moss, both of which it brings into a more rapid fermentation. In some of the Western Isles, and in Jersey, it is burned to a light, more or less coaly powder, and in this form is applied successfully as a top-dressing to various crops. There is no reason to doubt that the most economical method is to make it into a compost with absorbent earth and lime, or to plow it in at once in the fresh state.

In the Western Islands, one cartload of farm-yard manure is considered equal to 2 1-2 of fresh sea-weed, or to 1 3-4 after it has stood two months in a heap. The sea-weed has this value only with respect to its action on the first crop.—*Ibid.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

CANADA THISTLES--ABORTION IN COWS.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—Our friend, Dr. Thomson, of Wilmington, Del., has given you, in the last number of the Cultivator, an account of two evils that have invaded our neighborhood, which seem to call for the serious consideration of your readers in every part of the country. Unfortunately, I have suffered in the same way, and would therefore record my experience for public benefit.

Some years since, a neglected farm came into my hands, where was an orchard of 1 1-4 acres, of which the Canada thistle had taken possession. As my wish was to go to the root of the evil, I determined to cut every thistle below the ground, just as they had attained the height of about fifteen inches, and apply a teaspoonful of salt to the bleeding root; conceiving, if the remedy had been sooner applied, some of the distant fibres might have escaped and set up for themselves. They were now in full vigor, and bled profusely; so the salt being taken into circulation, the result was total extirpation, root and branch. True, it was a laborious business, and the neighbors thought it would "never pay;" but it did, most amply, for not a thistle has since made its appearance, nor was the herbage at all injured by the application; nay, I have no doubt it was benefitted ultimately. Dr. Thomson has a small patch of these pests in a low meadow, the grass of which is peculiarly vigorous: I was grieved, the last time I passed, to see that he had dug a trench around the spot, about two feet wide and deep, throwing the earth on the sides, so as to isolate the circle, and was told he intended to cut the grass, and then cover the spot with salt so thickly as to destroy every vestige of vegetation. Now here again my experience has taught me: I once owned a small field of Lucerne, and finding that the natural grasses of the soil had begun to usurp the land, I made several experiments to ascertain the quantity of salt necessary for the destruction of the grasses, without injuring the deeply rooted Luzerne; this I found, but after the finer grasses had been annihilated, the land became filled with those of a coarse and deeply rooted species, which totally ruined my Lucerne patch. And will not this be the result on the Doctor's fine meadow? The bank of earth thrown up will be covered with weeds of gigantic growth, the present season; and long after it has been returned to the trench from whence it had been dug, will it require the greatest care and labor for their eradication; while, or I am much mistaken, the finer herbage within the circle will be totally destroyed by the salt, and its place, filled with coarser grasses, will remain an unsightly gall for years. Now all this might have been avoided, and the destruction of the thistles accomplished, by a boy with a sharp knife and a box of salt, in the space of an hour, if taken at the proper season, and the herbage eventually benefitted by the operation; but so true it is, that a man can manage the business of his neighbor better than his own, and one would almost suspect that it is in this light the injunction of holy writ is to be understood, when we are told, "Let every one look upon the things of his neighbor."

Dr. Thomson has suffered greatly from abortion amongst his dairy cows. It is fortunate that he did not go deeply into the improved breeds, else the loss would have been grievous. He considers it safer to change entirely his stock of milch cattle, many of which are excellent; but is he sure this will remedy the evil? It is perfectly right to advise the removal of the fœtus, &c. with the cow herself from amongst the herd; but abortion is the effect of a cause that must have its origin elsewhere. What does the Doctor think of the conjecture that it arises from the nature of the pasture and the surrounding atmosphere?—a damp, low, rich soil engendering, so it is confidently asserted, the growth of *ergot* on the luxuriant herbage, and producing a state of malaria which is believed to be the fruitful source of disease and abortion, amongst cattle as well as the human species. These situations are generally destitute of fresh and living springs of water; the drink of the animals must therefore be contaminated with putrid vegetable matter, and be rendered peculiarly unwholesome.

The observation that the cows were in good condition and had wintered well, and that no ill conditioned health in the animals had been detected, is no argument against this hypothesis; for I would ask, whether the evil is not generally experienced in such situations and under similar circumstances? And can any of your readers give us instances of the prevalence of the disease on upland districts, where the herbage is short, dry and sweet, the air dry and healthy, and the water pure and ever-flowing? For myself, I have observed that the evil has been alarmingly prevalent amongst dairies where the cattle have been in high condition, upon rich and rank pasturage; and I would venture to ask the Doctor—than whom I know of no one more competent to answer the question—whether, in his professional capacity, he does not much oftener meet with cases of abortion among his rich and luxuriously living patients, than among those who are accustomed to be abroad in wholesome air, and constrained to take exercise, with perhaps spare diet—the evil arising from a too soft and relaxed habit of body? But now to the remedy.

You must know, Messrs. Editors, I am such an advocate for the use of salt, even to profusion, that, to be consistent, I believe I may say I take myself about a pound a week. We know that sheep may be fed with impunity on soils confessedly unsound, if allowed salt in their troughs, and are removed to higher lands for the night; and I have no doubt the evil of abortion might be prevented by such a course of treatment. It is *contemptible* to hear some of our agricultural friends recommend salting their stock once a week! Were I thus to be restricted, I have an idea I should be dead in about that time. Parker, in his Treatise on Salt, says: "A person who kept sixteen farm horses, made the following experiment with seven of them, which had been accustomed to take salt with their food. Lumps of rock salt were placed in their mangers, and these lumps, previously weighed, were examined weekly, to ascertain what quantity had been consumed; and it was repeatedly found that whenever these horses were fed on old hay and grain, they consumed only from 2 1-2 to 3 ounces per day; but when they were fed with new hay, they took 5 ounces per day!" Now cannot we apply the reasoning of these animals to the case in point, and by allowing them as much salt as they require—they being the best judges of how much that ought to be—reduce the catalogue of diseases about one-half; and amongst these, *abortion and the Canada thistle?*

Newcastle co., Del., 17th July, 1843. D.

From the same.

FORK FOUND IN THE STOMACH OF A COW.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—In December last, Mr. Martin Bishop, near this town, slaughtered a cow, in whose stomach was found a common two pronged table fork. Regarding the circumstance as unusual, I requested Mr. Bishop to give me some account of it for publication. A few days since, I received from him the fork referred to, together with a part of the *sternum*, or breast bone, into which it had penetrated. The fork was probably swallowed by the cow while drinking slop from the kitchen. How long it had been in the stomach is uncertain; but there is no doubt that it would soon have made its way through the body of the animal, which it is likely would have been done without any farther inconvenience than had already been experienced. From appearances, it would seem that the prongs of the fork first pierced that part of the stomach lying near the posterior termination of the sternum: that the stomach had become firmly attached to the sternum, so that there was no possibility of its contents passing out at the aperture made by the fork; and that the fork had not only passed through the stomach, but nearly through the bone which has opposed its progress. It had entered the sternum at a point between the two last ribs which are attached to it, and had worked in so far, that the points of the prongs had nearly protruded on the opposite side. That part of the stomach around the fork had assumed the form of a tube, resembling, in the language of Mr. Bishop, "a speaking trumpet," the small end attached to the sternum.

I subjoin a brief note from Mr. Bishop:

Zanesville, O., March, 1843. S. H.

"Mr. Howard—The fork and bone which I send you, were taken from a cow which I slaughtered on the 9th of December last. This cow was dried off on or about the middle of September, but not without much difficulty, so great was the flow of milk. The pasture in which she ran was good, and I did not commence feeding her until November, and then only once a day, with corn in the ear. In this way she was fed through November, or until within a week of killing her. The last week of feeding, she was put in a stable, and her feed and water given regularly, three times a day, she continuing to eat large and full meals to the last.

While this cow was living, there was no appearance of disease, except an occasional stiffness in her limbs, but then only in case of her being exposed to cold storms. I can give you no definite idea when this cow could have taken the fork into the stomach; but from all I can learn, it could not have been later than March last, (1842.) The fork, you will perceive, is in a good state of preservation. Respectfully yours,

M. Bishop."

My system is to work a tree just as I do the corn plant; the one as an annual, the other as a perennial; give the tree all the cultivation it is to have while young, and when the tree puts on the appearance of premature decay, I give to it a coat of manure spread upon the surface of the ground: this I apply in the fall of the year, always preferring long to short manure, and when ashes are deemed necessary I have put them on in the spring. —*Cor. Alb. Cul.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Sixteenth Annual Fair.

The great Annual Fair of this Institute, and exhibition of specimens of the productions of labor, art and genius of our country, will open at Niblo's Garden, in the city of New York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of October next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Friday and Saturday previous, are assigned for the reception of articles generally, whether for exhibition merely, or in competition for premium; and Monday, the 9th of October, for arranging the articles brought to the Fair. Exhibitors, whether for competition or not, desirous of favorable locations for their contributions, should bring them the first receiving day, or early on the second, as it will enable the managers to perfect the general arrangement of the articles in season for opening the Fair to the public. Special days and times will be allotted for cattle and other stock, and for certain articles, such as flowers, &c., designed for the Agricultural and Horticultural rooms.

Farmers, gardeners, manufacturers, mechanics, artisans, and friends of improvement generally throughout our republic, are invited to second the efforts of the Institute with their wonted American spirit, which for fifteen years past, has made its anniversaries the pride of our country, and imparted to them that national character which the Legislature, in the formation of its charter, contemplated. Gold and silver medals, diplomas, and other valuable bestowments, will be conferred as rewards for skill and industry, under the sanction of competent and disinterested judges; and all the preparations and accommodations for both exhibitors and visitors, will be provided with the same liberality as at former celebrations.

The whole receipts of the Institute have ever been deemed as so much placed in trust to be dispensed for the promotion of American industry and improvements; and they have always been faithfully disbursed. This Institute, acting in the place of a county agricultural society, under a general law of the State, feels that the farming interests have high and continued claims for special regard. In addition to the exhibition of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c., efforts will be made to obtain a very full display of all the varieties of poultry. A plowing match will also be held in this vicinity.

The productions of the factory and the workshop, of the loom, the forge, and all the varieties of handicraft machinery, with new and useful inventions, will have places reserved for them. Steam power, for giving motion to machinery, and instruments for measuring the power required for various purposes, will be provided. Exhibitors should bear in mind that their specimens will be spread before more than two hundred thousand people, and be noticed in newspapers and publications that go into all parts of the world. A number of appropriate and eloquent addresses, beside the anniversary discourse, will be delivered in the large saloon, and at the Cattle Show, Plowing Match, Silk Convention, &c.

Special premiums will be bestowed on the exhibition of the greatest variety of valuable household manufactures. A conspicuous place will be reserved for the beautiful displays of the productions of female hands, which for fifteen years have delighted those immense throngs that have crowded our halls and saloons. Extraordinary efforts will be made to procure a full display of American silk. The statistical returns of increasing quantities the last few years, bring us inevitably to the conclusion, that this precious commodity is destined soon to rank with cotton and wool, in its importance as an American staple. For the purpose of accurately ascertaining the present condition and the future prospects of this branch of domestic industry, a Silk Convention will be held in the city of New York, some time during the Sixteenth Fair. Every silk culturist and manufacturer in the Union, is invited to bring their best specimens, with all the correct data at their command; from which a report will be compiled and distributed through the country, that will, we trust, forever settle the question in favor of the cultivation of silk in the United States. We call upon all silk culturists and manufacturers to aid in this laudable object. The cry is from all quarters loud and often repeated—"Give us a new staple to diversify labor, and new employment for that which machinery has displaced, and consummate our practical national independence."

In the growth of silk we have an article providentially adapted to all our varied soils and latitudes, well calculated to counteract sectional selfishness, and to produce a harmonious moral influence; and the vent for it in the markets of the world will exceed our ability to produce for centuries to come. Let us, if the silk culture and manufacture are feasible, and can be made to remunerate, advance at once to the point required. And how can this be better ascertained than by a collection of facts by means of the coming exhibition and convention?

We invoke the aid of those far-reaching, penetrating, disinterested minds, with true American hearts, warm in their country's welfare, who can appreciate the benefits of associations like the American Institute, employing its whole means to invigorate industry, quicken invention, and impart activity and fire to genius, spreading its peaceful, genial influences far and wide, to make man better, and multiply and diversify his comforts. Every village, district and neighborhood, and almost every family, should furnish some contribution, and be themseves welcome participators in this great annual national jubilee.

JAMES TALLMADGE, *President.*

T. B. WAKEMAN, *Cor. Sec'ry.*

P. S.—Editors of newspapers and other periodicals will confer a favor on a large portion of their readers, and oblige the American Institute, by one or more insertions of the foregoing address.

Communications should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary.

To Wash Woollen Goods.—The art of washing woollen goods so as to prevent them from shrinking, is one of the desiderata in domestic economy, worthy of being recorded, and it is therefore with satisfaction that we explain this simple process to our readers. All descriptions of woollen goods should be washed in very hot water with soap, and as soon as the article is cleansed, immerse it in cold water; then let it be wrung and hung up to dry.—*Exch. pap.*

Let every one cultivate flowers. They require little space, they furnish a tasteful and healthful employment, and contribute much to the happiness which forms the grand object of pursuit with all.—*Alb. Cult.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 29, 1843.

The show of flowers in the stands was rather limited, from the severe drought of the previous three weeks; still there were several stands well filled with very fine specimens.

From Wm. Meller, Roxbury; Nereum splendens, Holly Oak Sweet Pea, and several Bouquets.

From Dr. Howard and J. Hovey, showy Bouquets.

From Josiah Lovett, fine Seedling Picotees.

From S. R. Johnson, a fine variety of cut flowers, remarkable for the freshness of their foliage, and free from the depredations of insects, consisting of fine Chinese and hardy Roses, double flowering Pomegranate, double scarlet Lychnis, Phloxes, Foxglove, Balsams, and six vars. Verbenas.

From S. Walker, Roxbury; five large and showy Bouquets, composed of a beautiful variety of rare flowers, well combined.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, seven fine Bouquets, well put together, composed of fresh flowers, combined with branches of the delicate geum and smoke tree, which were much admired. Also, fine Water Lilies, from his garden pond. Dahlias, var. Beauty of the Plain, Constantia, Pickwick, Lord Ingestrie, &c., and a branch of a Bartlett Pear tree, (removed in the spring,) in its *second* bloom, the frost having killed all the first crop of flowers.

From H. W. Dutton, a basket of ordinary Dahlias and cut flowers.

From the Public Garden, a plant of the Achimenes longiflora, (Trevirana Endlicher,) in a pot, in bloom. It is a pretty little bushy plant, with a bi-colored leaf, and a large rich blue flower.

For the Committee, H. W. DUTTON.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

From S. Glover, Roxbury; fine specimens of Red and White Currants; also, a fine specimen of large Gooseberries.

From John Hovey, Roxbury; fine specimen of large Black Mulberries.

From Dr. John C. Howard, Brookline; fine specimens of Black Hamburg Grapes, the largest berries ever exhibited at the hall; also, fine White Chasselas do.; Green Chissellond Pears, fine for the season.

From J. F. Allen, Salem; Montmorency Cherries, Black Figs, and Gross Mignonne Peaches—excellent as usual.

From Josiah Lovett, Beverly; Red Seedling Currants, of fine promise; also, White Currants, and some superior Raspberries.

From Messrs. Hovey, Cambridgeport; the Everbearing Raspberry, recently introduced from Ohio. This berry gives good promise, but is more like our common Thimbleberries than Raspberries. Also, four boxes Raspberries.

From B. V. French, Braintree; Heath's Early Nonesuch Apples.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn; Black Hamburg and Zinfindell Grapes—fine flavor; Florence Cherries, fine Gooseberries, and Cooledge's Favorite Peaches.

From J. A. Kenrick, Newton; Belle Magnifique Cherries.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury; fine specimens of Red and White Currants. The bunches of white were very large and fine.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, a large exhibition of fine Raspberries, Transparent and seedling Cherries.

For the Committee, B. V. FRENCH.

From Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE PREPARATION AND USE OF MANURES.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD.

Liquid Manure.—There is but one other manure of animal origin to which it will be necessary to allude in this place, and that is urine, or as it is commonly called, liquid manure. Analysis proves that this is a substance peculiarly rich in materials required by plants, and experience enforces the results of analysis; yet not one farmer in a thousand makes an effort to convert this mine of riches to any account, but the whole is most generally lost to him. Dr. Dana gives the following as the constituents of cattle urine, which may stand as the type of all others, though human urine and that of the horse differ from this in the character and quantity of some of the salts contained in them:

Water,	65
Urea,	5
Bone dust,	5
Sal ammoniac and muriate of potash,	15
Sulphate of potash,	6
Carbonate of potash and ammonia,	4
	100

Value Urine.—Compared with cattle dung, it will be seen that while that gives only 2 lbs. of carbonate of ammonia to 100 lbs. of dung, the urine gives 5 lbs. of ammonia in its urea, and nearly three times that amount in the other ammoniacal salts. One-third of urine is composed of salts, whose action on vegetation is of the most energetic and favorable kind; and yet there are thousands who call themselves pretty good farmers, who use all reasonable precaution to preserve the solid parts of their animal manures, that have never made an effort to save that which is of far the greatest value, the liquid part. But it must not be forgotten that soils must contain decayed organic matter or humus for these salts to act upon, otherwise liquid manure or pure urine can do no good. Where the wash of the barnyard and stables is saved, the loss of a large part of the urine is prevented; but when, as is too often the case, this is wholly lost, not only is the urine thrown away, but a large part of the soluble humus of the manure accompanies it. It is an excellent plan, therefore, to have some reservoir for the reception of such liquid matters as would otherwise be lost. If this cannot be done, cover the bottom of your yards with muck, or even common loam, as this will absorb and retain much of the urine and liquid matters of the dung. Experience has demonstrated that a load of loam, saturated with urine, has a more powerful effect on vegetation, than the same quantity of best rotted stable manure. Human urine is richer in salts useful to vegetation than any other, containing, according to Dr. Thompson, in 100 parts, 42 1-2 lbs. of salts. The slightest attention on the part of the farmer, might prevent the loss of this; and many a load of swamp muck, or loam mixed with gypsum, might, when saturated with urine, be added to his available manures. Liquid manures, or rather urine, differs much in the salts it contains, according as the food is rich or otherwise. "White turnips give a weaker urine than the Swedish, and green grass is worse than either," according to Dr. Dana. Turner and Liebeg found that urine of fattening animals is richer in salts than that of store animals. Indeed, the law so well known with regards to solids, that the richer the food the more valuable the dung, it is probable holds good in regard to the urine also.

Soot.—Soot is a valuable manure, peculiarly rich in humus as well as salts, and in its composition more nearly allied to the solid substance of animals, than any thing else. It contains of humus or geine 30.70, of nitrogen 20., and of salts of lime 25.31 parts in 100. It also abounds in salts of soda, potash and ammonia. According to the analysis of Dr. Dana, 100 lbs. of soot contains as many of the valuable salts as a ton of cow dung, and its nitrogen, compared with that manure, is as 40 to 1. The ordinary farmer can make but little use of soot, as it is not to be had in the country in any considerable quantities; but those in the vicinity of cities may avail themselves of this manure with much profit. For the gardener or the floriculturist, soot is an excellent manure; but care must be taken not to use it too freely, as we have known tender garden plants at once destroyed by too liberal applications of it, particularly in a dry state. Mixed with water, in the proportion of six quarts of soot to one hogshead of water, it has been found a most efficacious liquid for watering plants, particularly those grown in green houses.

Ashes.—Ashes, leached or otherwise, are of great value as a fertilizer, especially when used on soils that are sandy or light. Unleached, the potash contained goes to form silicate of potash, and gives the supply of silex necessary for the stems of the grasses or corn; and leached, although the potash is the greater part of it separated, the remaining phosphates of lime and magnesia go far to restoring to the fields on which such ashes are strewn, the necessary matters of which previous cropping has deprived them. 100 parts of the ashes of the wheat grain contains 32 parts of soluble, and 44 parts of insoluble phosphates, in all 76 parts. The value of ashes abounding in the required phosphates, when used on grain lands, may be seen at once, as well as the folly of those farmers who waste or sell the ashes produced in their dwellings.

Lime.—There is no substance, containing no animal or vegetable matter, which exercises a more powerful or beneficial effect than lime, in some one or all of its forms of carbonate, phosphate and sulphate. In the common form in which it is found, that of a carbonate, it acts in two ways, mechanically and chemically. Being less porous than sand, and more so than clay, its mixture improves soils in which either of these prevail; while as an alkaline earth, it acts chemically on such animal or vegetable matters as may exist in the soil. Lime develops its chemical action most fully when in its caustic state, or when by burning, the carbonic acid has been expelled, and the lime rendered what is termed quicklime. In this state, it dissolves such organic matter as may exist in soils, and prepares it for the food of plants. Humus frequently exists in the soil in a solid and insoluble state; lime applied to this, renders it soluble in water, in which form it may be taken up by the roots of plants. A vast deal of needless controversy has been carried on respecting the value of lime as a manure, or the quantity which should be used per acre. By some, it has been extolled as the very highest on the list of effective manures; while others have decried it as of no use whatever; and both have appealed to experiments as establishing their positions. A knowledge of the nature of the action of lime, would have prevented such seeming contradictions. "Lime in excess, forms, from the humus of the soil, an insoluble salt; and may thus when applied to a soil abounding in salts of lime, or in which it already exists, be productive of injury, whatever may be the vegetable or organic matter of the soil. In this state of excess, lime converts, but at the same time locks up, the humus of the soil; when if applied in the right quantity, it would have been useful. Lime is of no value whatever as a converter, or produces no chemical effect in promoting growth, unless there is organic matter in the soil on which it can act. Lime is most efficient when used on soils full of insoluble humus, such as peaty matter or woody fibre, but which, from the abundance of the tannin principle contained, resist the ordinary processes of decompotition." There would seem to be no difficulty, therefore, in determining whether lime can be used on any given soil to profit. Indeed there are, it is believed, none where it would not be useful, except such as are already supplied with this carbonate, or those which are wholly destitute of vegetable or organic matter. As a general rule, the greater the quantity of humus in a soil, the greater the amount of lime which may be applied with benefit. As long as there is a store of organic matter in the soil, lime, if not in excess, is a valuable manure; but when this is exhausted, the application of lime only increases the sterility by destroying such efforts at vegetation as might in time, aided by light and moisture, partially remove the unproductiveness existing. This fact may serve to explain some of the conflicting statements that have appeared in the agricultural journals of our country, on the use of lime. Where humus is abundant, the quantity that may be safely used, is very great; on soils already poor, a small portion speedily exhausted the remaining powers of the soil. Lime, from its alkaline qualities, acts in neutralizing whatever free acids exist in soils, whether exalic, phosphoric, malic, or others. It acts also in decomposing some of the earthy or compound salts formed in the soil, and thus renders the geine held by them, available to the plant; but its great and most important use is in converting the insoluble organic matters existing, into soluble ones, and thus directly furnishing an abundant source of nutriment. Carbonate of lime is sometimes used pounded or broken fine; and in this state, its mechanical value is great in stiff or clay soils. Such soils too, usually abound in acids; and these gradually acting on the lime gravel, its chemical effect is slowly but beneficially apparent.

[To be continued.]

CURIOUS POTATO.—We understand that Gen. Tallmadge, of New York has with considerable difficulty obtained some specimens of a very curious Potato which it is believed may be introduced into this country with eminent profit and advantage. The few he has been able to procure were raised in Charleston, S. C. from seed recently brought from South America. This potato is not a radical bulb—but is borne *above ground*, upon a vine which should be trained on a trellise.—The one from which these were gathered covered the end of a piazza and reached the height of fifteen feet. The vine is said to be very beautiful, bearing a heart shaped leaf; and the potatoes it bears of a very excellent quality. It is thought it may be propagated in this climate.—*N. Y. pap.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1843.

BASIS OF EXCELLENCE IN FARM STOCK.

Albany, July 28, 1843.

The State Agricultural Society of New York, desirous that some fixed principles should be established as the basis of excellence in the various descriptions of farm stock, (without reference to their *relative* merits as breeds,) have appointed the undersigned a committee, with instructions to call the particular attention of breeders throughout the States to the importance of the subject, and to make the necessary arrangements for a Convention to be held at the Library Room of the American Institute, in the city of New York, during its 16th annual fair, on the 17th of October next, at which breeders of stock and those interested in agriculture, are most respectfully urged to give their attendance, with a view to a full and free discussion of those forms, qualities and properties which most conduce to intrinsic value; and also that the distinctive characteristics of each separate breed may be as closely defined as possible.

The Society believe that the decision of such a meeting will offer to the agriculturist the best information that can, at present, be elicited; and which, they trust, may be so satisfactory to the mind of every intelligent breeder, as to lead to greater uniformity of action and opinion, and *possibly* become a standard with them, by which to judge and be judged, in all cases of competition.

With these views of the subject, the committee hope you may deem it of sufficient importance to be present at the proposed Convention, and lend to its discussions the aid of your experience and talents.

The committee will be obliged by any suggestions, in the interim, you may consider of sufficient importance to be communicated to them in relation to this object.

FRANCIS ROTCH,
E. P. PRENTICE,
C. N. BEMENT,
GEORGE VAIL,
L. F. ALLEN.

To ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq., Ed. of the N. E. Farmer.

☞The gentlemen composing the above committee have for years been noted for their efforts to improve the domestic animals of the country. The call which they put forth deserves to be heeded by all raisers of stock, who can without great inconvenience attend their meeting.

We think that *every* reflecting farmer must allow that it is desirable to improve our New England stock. It costs no more to feed a well formed and thrifty animal than to keep an ill shapen and stunted thing. That we have good animals of every species in New England, now admits of no question. But every man who has ever seen a large drove, whether of cattle, sheep, or swine, on its way to Brighton, must have seen that the indifferent ones bear a very large ratio to the good ones. This ought not to be so extensively the case;—more care, or rather *proper* care, in selecting animals to breed from, would in a few years change and improve the character of the droves. We have doubts whether a thousand better cattle for the yoke, or cows for the pail, can be found in any country than New England could furnish from what is called her native stock. But the eminently good ones are few—too few—needlessly few. Improvement can be made, and it should be made. Little can be done, however, until our farmers generally shall learn to judge of the comparative merits of the animals on their own farms, or in their neighborhood, and decide correctly as to which are best for the purposes of breeding. Help on this point they may hope to derive from the convention that will meet in obedience to the foregoing call. What points or properties does the perfect animal possess? In what points is your cow or bull deficient?—and what male should serve your cow, or what cows should be brought to your bull, in order that the defects of the parents may be corrected in the offspring? Were all our farmers able to answer such questions, and would they but persevere in attention and care, a better—vastly better race of animals would be formed in a very few generations.

We have in this vicinity, and there are many in New England, who have been eminently successful in raising stock of various kinds; and we would join our request to that of the commtitee, that these men should attend the Convention.

DR. VALENTINE'S METHOD OF PREPARING AND PRESERVING MANURES.

On Monday morning, we went out to Messrs. Joseph Breck & Co.'s place at Brighton, where we met Dr. Wm. Valentine, of Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y. Dr. V. obviously has read and thought much upon manures, and he thinks that he has ascertained how, by the use of various articles, not very costly, he can enable any farmer to make his meadow mud, and other decayed vegetable matters, and his dung, into a very concentrated powder, so that a hogshead or two of it shall be an ample dressing for an acre of land. We shall be somewhat disappointed if the Dr.'s course is not found to be beneficial. The object proposed by Bommer and others, who have been acting upon manures, is mainly to rot down straw and other vegetable substances. But, when rotted, such matters cannot be *strong* manures. Dr. Valentine proposes to take these articles about where the others would leave them, and make of them highly concentrated manures.

Under Dr. V.'s direction, a pile was formed, which contained about 16 bush. meadow mud, 8 do. of horse manure, 4 do. of ashes, 3 do. of bone, a peck of salt dissolved in water, and about 2 bush. of lime. All these, excepting the lime, were thrown into a heap, well worked over, and wet with water, until it became a paste about as thick as common mortar. Then a large seed cask, as large as two molasses hogsheads, was set in the ground, the paste thrown in in layers, and the lime in lumps from the cask was applied in intermediate layers. The lime in its action will take up the water and convert the whole to a powder in three or four days. This powder will not deteriorate by exposure to the atmosphere. The theory is, that at leisure times the matters on the farm may be worked up into this powder, and thus all future loss prevented. The manure then is in a very portable and concentrated form, and is at all times ready for use. Other articles besides those which were on hand at Mr Breck's, would add much to the value of the mixture—such as pearlash, nitrate of soda, sulphate of soda, and blood. Adding these, Dr. V. thinks that the mixture would be equal to guano.

All interested in agriculture should look with favor upon Dr. V., because of his readiness to tell all that he knows and thinks. As to compensation, he says only that if farmers derive benefit from his instructions, he shall be happy to receive whatever they may be willing to give.

The following articles would be used, if at hand, by Dr. V. And were he mixing for an acre, he might take about 25 bush. meadow mud, or other rotted vegetable matter; 12 bush. barn dung, 5 do. of ashes, 7 do. of bone. These he would make into paste and work over like a mortar bed; had he blood or urine, he would prefer it much to water, for making his paste. Then he would work in 100 lbs. nitrate of soda, 12 lbs. sulphate of soda, 5 lbs. pearlash, and 10 or 12 qts. of salt. These are all to be dissolved in water, and worked in evenly through the mass. This paste is then to be put into the hogshead or vat, and about a cask of lime put in in layers. This would be his *richest* pudding, but he can make much cheaper ones, though less valuable.

There will be a sequel to this article, when we have seen how the cask opens.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Aug. 5, 1843.

The President of the Society presented several superb specimens of Lilium lancifolium album—one of the splendid acquisitions brought by Dr. Van Sieboldt from Japan.

Mr Henry W. Dutton exhibited specimens of several new Dahlias, viz: Miranda, Perpetual, Grand, &c. His blooms of Constantia were very fine.

Mr Josiah Stickney put the first bloom of Dahlia var. Essex Triumph into our stands. We hail it as a new member at the court of Flora. If reports prove correct, this variety will not only be an addition to our flower gardens, but an acquisition of the first order.

By Mr J. G. Sprague, Sulphurea elegans—a fine flower.

By Mr John Robinson, two specimens without names. If Mr R. would place the names of his flowers on the stands with his specimens, he would oblige us.

The Bouquets by Mr Warren, were very fine, as were some of his specimens of Dahlias. Some of his new varieties bid fair to rank among the Number Ones.

The Roses and other very pretty specimens by Mr S. R. Johnson, were much admired.

Mr W. E. Carter presented some seedling Phloxes, of great beauty.

The specimens of Balsams by Mr J. F. Trull, were fine.

Bouquets by Dr. J. C. Howard, W. E. Carter, J. Hovey, and S. Walker.

The cut flowers from the establishment of Mr Wm. Kenrick, of Newton, by Miss Russell, were put up with great taste, and made a fine display.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Ch'mn.*

It is expected that our friends will make a show of Phloxes next Saturday. S. W.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

The display of fruits this day was not so large as usual.

W. P. Richardson, of Salem, exhibited Cherries, which have been described by the late Mr Manning as "Richardson's Late Black." They are dark red, late and fine.

From A. F. Brown, Dorchester—two boxes Gooseberries—large.

From Messrs. Winship, Cherries—Belle et Magnifique.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn—Grapes; Black Hamburg, Zinfendal, White Muscat of Alexandria—highly colored.

From J. F. Trull, Early Scarlet Cherry Plums.

From John Hovey, Early Harvest Apples—very fine.

From J. C. Howard, Grapes—Black Hamburg, White Chasselas—very large and fine. Also, Madeline Pears.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury—White and Red Dutch Currants—extra.

From Geo. Walsh, English Black Currants; Red Dutch do.; all fine.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, White and Red Antwerp Raspberries—fine. Also, Purple Figs.

For the Committee, OTIS JOHNSON.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Tomatoes, by Dr. J. C. Howard, Brookline, viz: specimens of the Cuba, Orange, and old Red.

Rhubarb, by Messrs. Winship, viz: Mayatt's Victoria. For the Committee, S. WALKER.

☞See Notices for meetings on next page.

☞We would call the attention of our readers to the sale of Durham stock, advertised on another page.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Society will be held on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

EBENEZER WIGHT,
Aug. 9. *Recording Secretary.*

☞NOTICE.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet at the rooms, 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be acted upon.

Per order, S. WALKER, *Chm'n.*
Aug. 9, 1843.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Aug. 6.

Aug. 1843.		7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	31	58	76	66	E.
Tuesday,	1	60	78	64	E.
Wednesday,	2	60	74	60	E.
Thursday,	3	62	76	74	E.
Friday,	4	61	87	78	N. E.
Saturday,	5	62	73	65	E.
Sunday,	6	62	62	61	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Aug. 7, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 390 Beef Cattle, 25 Cows and Calves, 2500 Sheep and 200 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—A small advance on the best cattle was affected. We quote a few extra $4.50 a 4.75. First quality, $4.25 a 4.50. Second quality, $3.75 a $4.25. Third quality $3.00 a $3.50.

Cows and Calves.—Sales $16, $22 and $25.

Sheep.—Lots were sold from $1.00, 1.75, and $2.00.

Swine.—Those at market were small shoats, averaging about 50, sold for 6 by the lot. At retail 6 and 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 a 9 c. Flax Seed, $0 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $4 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 60 to 61—Southern, round yellow, old, 58 a 59—Southern flat yellow, new, 57 a 58—do. do. white 53 a 00—do New Orleans, 50 a 52—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 00 a 70—do. Southern, 60 a 62—Oats, Southern, 00 a 00—Northern do. 29 to 31—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 23 a 25—Bran, 15 a 18.

FLOUR. A slight impulse was given to the market by the news per last steamer, and prices went up 1-4 of a dollar per brl. for most descriptions of Western. Southern, however, has not been so favorably effected, sales being made at previous rates, and some parcels a shade less.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $0 00 a 5 37 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 5 25—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 37 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $5 37 a 0 0—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00, —Georgetown, $5 50 a 5 75—Richmond Canal, $5 50 a 0 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 12 a 5 25— do fancy brands $5 25 a 5 31 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 00 a 5 12. Rye, $3 75 a 4 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $3 00 a 3 25.

PROVISIONS. No material change exists in the market compared with the last quotations. Sales moderate.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $8 50 a 8 75—Navy—$7 50 a 7 75.—No. 1, 7 00 a 7 25—do Prime $0 00 a 0 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $13 00 a 13 50—do Clear $12 00 a 12 50 do. Mess, 11 00 a 00 00—do Prime $9 00 a 9 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 0 a 00—do store, uninspected, 7 a 8—do dairy, 10 cts. a 14—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 00 —do South and Western, 5 a 7 — Hams, Boston, 6 a 6½ — Southern and Western, 5½ a 6—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 5—do new milk, 5 a 6.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

There has been some demand for fleeces during the week but no sales of magnitude have been made. The market is well supplied. Pulled is scarce.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood. do 33 a 35—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 29 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23— Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengusi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 28 a 32—No. 1 do. do. do. 25 a 27—No. 2 do do do 19 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Sales this week in small lots at 14 a 15c for prime quality, an ordinary article sells for less. The growing crop is said to continue to look well, but is a little later than usual.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 15 a 15. 2d do. do. do. 00 a 00.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 3 to 4c.—New 5 to 6.

EGGS, 12 a 14.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE AT AUCTION.

The entire herd of improved Durham short horned Cattle, the property of the late Henry Hudson, Esq. consisting of upwards of twenty head of thorough bred Cows and Heifers and two Bulls; also, about twenty head of high bred Cows and Heifers will be sold at auction at the Rocky Hill farm, heretofore owned by Mr. Hudson, about three miles from the city of Hartford, on THURSDAY the 24th of August, 1843, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

This herd have been carefully bred from importations from the herds of Charles Champion, Esq., Mr Wetherel, Mr Whitaker and Mr Curry, all well known English breeders, and no pains or expense have been spared by the late proprietor to procure and breed first rate animals.

The sale will be positive and no part of the stock will be disposed of previous to the auction.

Per order of the Administrator.
SEXTON & SEYMOUR, Auc'rs.
Hartford Aug. 4, 1843.

SCIONS FOR BUDDING AND INGRAFTING.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO. will supply orders for Scions of the various Fruits, cut from the bearing specimen trees in their experimental orchards, at 25 cents for each variety. They have also above 100 new varieties of Pears and other fruits recently introduced, which are comprised in the new catalogue of the London Hort. Society and other late publications,—of which they will supply a few Scions at 50 cents for each variety. No order for a less amount than $5 can be executed, and the cash must accompany the orders.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.
Linnæn Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Flushing.
Aug. 2, 1843.

N. B. A great variety of monthly Tree Roses are now in flower, and 1000 fine Plants 4 feet high can be supplied in October.

WANTED A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who is well acquainted with Gardening in its various branches, and who can give satisfactory testimonials, wishes a situation. He will, if required, take charge of a horse and cow. Please apply at the Office of the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market Street. Aug. 8.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

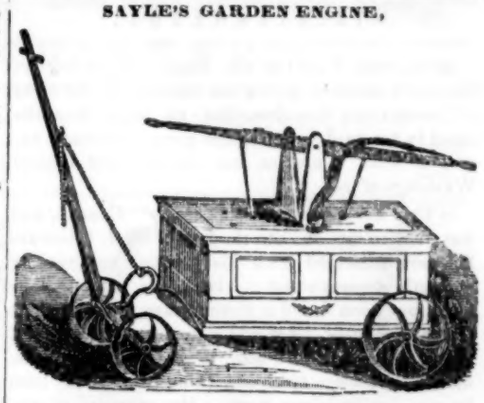
Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb 15.

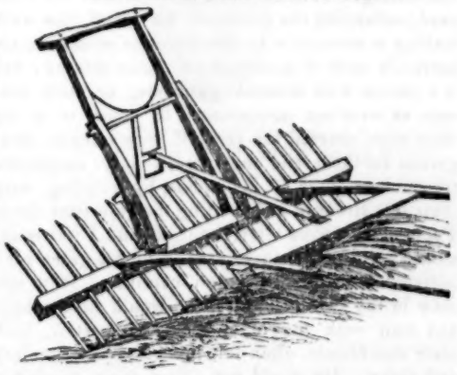
SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE,



A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston.
May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

CULTIVATORS.

Howard's Improved Fixed and Expanded Cultivators, of all sizes. The cultivator is an implement that is coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and serves in a great measure in lieu of hoeing. The teeth are so constructed as to raise the ground, and leaves it very light and free for cultivation, and at the same time destroys the weeds.

These Cultivators are best adapted to free and easy ground, for running through rows of corn, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, and used in the cultivation of Hops, instead of the plough and hoe, and are found far superior to either. It is likewise well adapted to harrow in grain and grass seed; and for the many uses to which this implement may be applied, it must be considered one of the most valuable and useful tools that is used on a farm, and is coming into very general use.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st. June 28.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price 62½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aristocratic Tastes of the Eagle.—A writer in Silliman's Journal, giving an account of the birds of Connecticut, thus describes an eagle, domesticated in his yard. It was the great American eagle, or what Audubon has named "the Bird of Washington":—

"This noble bird was shot in New Canaan, and was sent to me in Stratford, by Mr J. Silliman. He soon recovered from his wound, and became perfectly domesticated. I kept him a while confined, but soon found it unnecessary, because if he left my premises, he would return to the stand at night. I have known him to eat fourteen birds, mostly *Muscicapa tyrannus*, (king-bird,) and then he was satisfied for a week. He appeared to prefer this mode of living, and paid no attention to a daily supply. He, however, in the course of the summer, became so mischievous among the young ducks in my neighborhood, that I was compelled to kill him.

A single anecdote of his conduct may not be uninteresting. While he had possession of my front yard, occupying the centre as his stand, (the walk making a semicircle to the door,) he would remain perfectly quiet if *gentlemen* or *ladies* entered; but if a person with tattered garments, or such persons as were not accustomed to come in at the front door, entered the yard, it was actually dangerous for them, and they could only escape the tremendous grasp of his talons, by running with their full strength and shutting the gate after them. Facts of this kind often occurred, and I was occasionally compelled to release from his grasp such individuals as he had taken captive. With one claw in the sward or grass, he would hold quietly any man with the other. My domestics, both male and female, often felt this power of his talons and grasp. He would not allow their passing in that yard, and long acquaintance did not change his temper towards them. If, however, such persons passed him in the adjoining yard to the door in the rear of the house, he made no complaints. What renders this truly remarkable was, he had no training to this purpose, while in my possession, and was wild when I received him."

This taste for gentility, so far as it is evinced by dress—an abhorrence for rags—is quite common in dogs, as all lovers of the dog know; but this is the first instance we have known it exhibited in the feathered tribe.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Finding a Wife.—To the man of sense and reflection, the choice of a matrimonial partner is no easy matter. Ball-room matches he considers dangerous; if he be a metropolitan, he hardly dare take to himself a city wife, for he thinks with Knowles, that "if you would have a maid live in town, breed her out in the country." He will not marry one above his station, lest his wife look down upon him; nor below it, because he cannot afford to do so. It is often the case that the family of a poor girl look to her getting "well married" as a desideratum not only for herself, but for them. In such a case, the union is a marriage to a whole family.

Innumerable are the methods used in wife hunting, and not a few timid riders spend a whole lifetime in avoiding the ditches and dangers, while others more bold dash on, regardless of consequences, and are repaid with success or ruin, whichever blind fortune wills.

We know an honest and respectable grocer, who is married to an industrious and good woman. He first saw her at a Savings Bank, which he had attended some days, under the impression that any female so prudent as to save up some money in such an institution, must have other qualities that fitted her to become a good wife.

He found a girl that suited him, though she was neither handsome nor accomplished, and he married her. Yet he never consulted her bank book: he was not mercenary: the mere fact that she did not spend for dress all her wages, was to him sufficient recommendation. He has not been disappointed in his choice, and he confidently advises those in want of wives, to go occasionally into the Savings Bank.—*Portland Trans.*

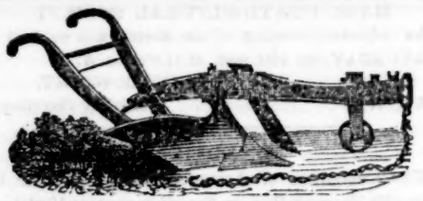
Pastoral and Primitive.—The Pittsburg Sun gives the following account of a wedding which recently took place in that neighborhood:

"On the 2d inst., Esquire Miller, magistrate in the borough of Tarentum, in this county, went to the house of a man living five miles back of that place, according to previous appointment, to marry a couple. He arrived at the appointed time, and finding no preparation for a wedding, he began to think he was hoaxed. He consequently went to a field where the man was plowing, to see what was wrong. On his arrival, the man stopped his plow, saying he would 'see if she was coming'; and after walking a few steps, with his eyes fixed on a little hill at a short distance, they saw a beautiful girl of about sixteen, descending its heights, and wending her way towards them. It was the intended bride; and on her arrival they were united in the bonds of matrimony on the spot—after which he went on with his plowing. The man is said to be about 36."

Singular Incident.—A pretty incident, (says the Woonsocket, R. I. Patriot,) of a most novel character, occurred in this town a few days since. Two men partially intoxicated in a bar-room of one of our hotels, after having been engaged in an angry dispute, pulled off their coats in order to settle the matter by a regular set-to at fisticuffs; when at this juncture, a DOVE, that emblem of peace and innocence, flew into the room and alighted on the shoulder of one of the persons. So sudden and unexpected was the appearance of the bird, and so impressed even were the antagonists with the singularity of the occurrence, that they refrained from using violence, and gave up the combat. The winged pence-messenger and maker permitted himself to be taken, and at the present writing is receiving the kind attentions of his captor.

The progress of life may be compared to the five acts of a play. Act 1. The state of innocence. Act 2. The passions. Act 3. Love of study. Act 4. Ambition. Act 5. Devotion and quiet. To which might be added—death.

"Spell blind pig with two letters."
"Ca n't."
"Is n't a blind pig a without an i (eye)?"
"Yes."
"Then P G spells blind pig."—*London Punch.*



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

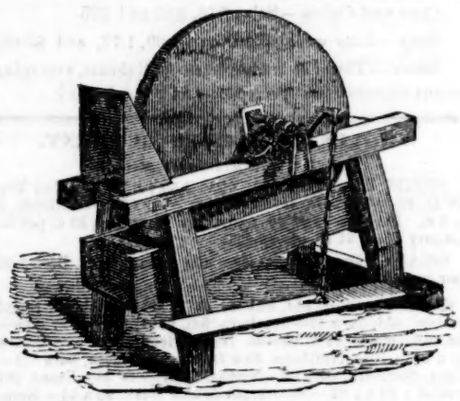
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 School Street.